

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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IN RE: WESTERN STATES  
WHOLESALE NATURAL GAS  
ANTITRUST LITIGATION

MDL 1566  
2:03-CV-01431-PMP-PAL  
BASE FILE

J.P. MORGAN TRUST COMPANY,  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, in its  
Capacity as Trustee of FLI Liquidating  
Trust,

MDL 1566  
2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL

Plaintiff,

v.

THE WILLIAMS COMPANIES, INC., et  
al.,

Defendants.

LEARJET, INC., et al.,

MDL 1566  
2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL

Plaintiffs,

v.

ONEOK, INC., et al.,

ORDER

Defendants.

Presently before this Court is Defendants' Joint Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. #764;<sup>1</sup> Doc. #108 in 2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #135 in 2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL), with a separate memorandum filed by Defendant Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, L.L.C. (Doc. #765), and statements of undisputed material facts and supporting

<sup>1</sup> Document numbers reference the base file, 2:03-CV-01431-PMP-PAL, unless otherwise noted.

1 declarations (Doc. ##766-771), filed on November 30, 2007. Also before the Court is  
2 Defendants Reliant Energy Services, Inc.; The Williams Companies, Inc.; Williams  
3 Merchant Services Company, Inc.; Williams Power Company, Inc.; Oneok, Inc.; and Oneok  
4 Energy Services Company, L.P.'s Joinder in Defendants' Joint Motion for Summary  
5 Judgment (Doc. #816; Doc. #119 in 2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #147 in 2:06-CV-  
6 00233-PMP-PAL), with supporting memoranda, statements of undisputed facts, and  
7 declarations (Doc. ##817-824), filed on January 7, 2008. Also before the Court is El Paso's  
8 Joinder in Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. #827; Doc. #125 in 2:05-CV-  
9 01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #154 in 2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL) with supporting statement of  
10 undisputed facts (Doc. #828), filed on January 11, 2008.

11 Plaintiffs filed an Opposition (Doc. #129 in 2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL; Doc.  
12 #157 in 2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL) with supporting response to the statements of  
13 undisputed facts (Doc. #130 in 2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #158 in 2:06-CV-00233-  
14 PMP-PAL), and Joint Motion for Discovery and Continuance of Decision Pursuant to  
15 FRCP 56(e)(1) and (f) (Doc. #131/132 in 2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #159/160 in  
16 2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL), filed on January 25, 2008. Defendants filed Replies (Doc.  
17 #849, #852, #853) with supporting statements of undisputed facts and declarations (Doc.  
18 #850, #851, #853, #855, #856, #857, #858, #860) on February 20, 2008. That same day,  
19 Defendants also filed an Opposition to Plaintiffs' motion for discovery (Doc. #859).  
20 Plaintiffs did not file a reply.

## 21 **I. BACKGROUND**

22 This case is one of many in consolidated Multidistrict Litigation arising out of the  
23 energy crisis of 2000-2001. Plaintiffs allege Defendants conspired to engage in anti-  
24 competitive activities with the intent to manipulate and artificially increase the price of  
25 natural gas for consumers. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges Defendants, directly and through  
26 their affiliates, conspired to manipulate the natural gas market by knowingly delivering

1 false reports concerning trade information to trade indices and engaging in wash trades,  
2 which conduct violated Kansas Statutes Annotated § 50-101, et. seq.

3 Defendants previously moved to dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaints, arguing the  
4 Natural Gas Act ("NGA") preempted Plaintiffs' claims under the doctrines of field and  
5 conflict preemption. In separate Orders, the Court suggested FERC's exclusive jurisdiction  
6 over the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, the sale of natural gas in  
7 interstate commerce for resale, and the natural gas companies engaged in such  
8 transportation or sales, may preempt Plaintiffs' state law antitrust claims. (Order [Doc.  
9 #448] at 6-16; Order [Doc. #547] at 6-11.) In J.P. Morgan, the Court dismissed Plaintiffs'  
10 claims as preempted on the belief that Plaintiffs conceded Defendants participated in the  
11 interstate natural gas market and FERC therefore had exclusive jurisdiction over  
12 Defendants' alleged misconduct in the wholesale natural gas market. (Order [Doc. #448] at  
13 15-16.) The Court later reconsidered this ruling based on Plaintiffs' clarification that in fact  
14 they did not concede the factual question of Defendants' participation in the interstate  
15 market during the relevant time period. (Order [Doc. #548] at 4-9.) In Learjet, the Court  
16 ruled that FERC's exclusive jurisdiction may preempt Plaintiffs' claims but it was not clear  
17 from the face of the Amended Complaint that Defendants engaged in jurisdictional sales  
18 during the relevant time period, and, on a motion to dismiss, the Court had to construe the  
19 Amended Complaint in Plaintiffs' favor. (Order [Doc. #547] at 12-25.)

20 Defendants Duke Energy Trading and Marketing Company, L.L.C.; Dynegy  
21 Marketing and Trade; Coral Energy Resources, L.P.; Xcel Energy, Inc.; e-prime, Inc., and  
22 Western Gas Resources, Inc. now move for summary judgment, contending Plaintiffs'  
23 claims against them are federally preempted under the doctrines of field and conflict  
24 preemption. Defendants rely on this Court's previous Orders indicating federal preemption  
25 would bar Plaintiffs' claims if Defendants are natural gas companies engaged in sales for  
26 resale within FERC's jurisdiction. Specifically, Defendants note that in the Court's prior

1 Order in Learjet, the Court stated that “[i]f Defendants engaged in jurisdictional sales  
2 during the relevant time period, even if those sales were not to Plaintiffs, FERC has  
3 jurisdiction over Defendants and their alleged misconduct.” (Order [Doc. #547] at 21.)  
4 Defendants now come forward with evidence they engaged in jurisdictional sales during the  
5 relevant time period identified in the Complaints. Defendants therefore argue they are  
6 entitled to summary judgment because they are natural gas companies subject to FERC’s  
7 exclusive jurisdiction during the relevant time period, and consequently, Plaintiffs’ claims  
8 are preempted.

9 Plaintiffs respond preemption does not bar their claims because their claims are  
10 based on transactions which do not fall within FERC’s exclusive jurisdiction. Plaintiffs  
11 contend the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit’s decisions in related  
12 Multidistrict Litigation cases,<sup>2</sup> issued after this Court’s preemption Orders, require the  
13 Court to take a transactional view to determine whether claims are preempted. Plaintiffs  
14 argue that because their claims are based on non-jurisdictional sales, federal preemption  
15 does not apply.

## 16 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

17 Summary judgment is appropriate if “the pleadings, depositions, answers to  
18 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any” demonstrate  
19 “there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and . . . the moving party is entitled to a  
20 judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The substantive law defines which  
21 facts are material. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). All  
22 justifiable inferences must be viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.

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25 <sup>2</sup> See E & J Gallo Winery v. Encana Corp., 503 F.3d 1027 (9th Cir. 2007); Sierra Pac. Res.  
26 v. El Paso Corp., Slip Copy, No. 05-15127, 2007 WL 2753048 (9th Cir. Sept. 21, 2007) (unpublished);  
Texas-Ohio Energy, Inc. v. AEP Energy Serv., Inc., et al., Slip Copy, No. 05-15919, 2007 WL  
2806331 (9th Cir. Sept. 24, 2007) (unpublished).

1 County of Tuolumne v. Sonora Cmty. Hosp., 236 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th Cir. 2001).

2       The party moving for summary judgment bears the initial burden of showing the  
3 absence of a genuine issue of material fact. Fairbank v. Wunderman Cato Johnson, 212  
4 F.3d 528, 531 (9th Cir. 2000). The burden then shifts to the non-moving party to go beyond  
5 the pleadings and set forth specific facts demonstrating there is a genuine issue for trial. Id.;  
6 Far Out Prods., Inc. v. Oskar, 247 F.3d 986, 997 (9th Cir. 2001).

### 7 **III. DISCUSSION**

8       “Federal preemption of state law is rooted in the Supremacy Clause, Article VI,  
9 clause 2, of the United States Constitution.” Transmission Agency of N. Cal. v. Sierra Pac.  
10 Power Co., 295 F.3d 918, 928 (9th Cir. 2002). Whether federal law preempts state law is a  
11 matter of congressional intent. Fidelity Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. De la Cuesta, 458 U.S.  
12 141, 152-53 (1982). Generally, there are three situations in which state law must yield to  
13 federal law. First, federal law preempts state law when Congress expressly so provides.  
14 Gade v. Nat’l Solid Wastes Mgmt. Ass’n, 505 U.S. 88, 98 (1992). Next, under the doctrine  
15 of field preemption, “[i]f Congress evidences an intent to occupy a given field, any state  
16 law falling within that field is preempted.” Silkwood v. Kerr-McGee Corp., 464 U.S. 238,  
17 248 (1984). Finally, under the doctrine of conflict preemption, even “[i]f Congress has not  
18 entirely displaced state regulation over the matter in question, state law is still preempted to  
19 the extent it actually conflicts with federal law, that is, when it is impossible to comply with  
20 both state and federal law, or where the state law stands as an obstacle to the  
21 accomplishment of the full purposes and objectives of Congress.” Id. (internal citations  
22 omitted).

23       The NGA does not contain an express provision preempting state law.  
24 Consequently, express preemption does not apply. As for implied preemption, when  
25 Congress evidences an intent to occupy “a given field or an identifiable portion of it . . . , the  
26 test of preemption is whether ‘the matter on which the state asserts the right to act is in any

1 way regulated by the federal government.”” Pac. Gas & Elec. Co. v. State Energy Res.  
2 Conservation & Dev. Comm’n, 461 U.S. 190, 212-13 (1983) (quoting Rice v. Santa Fe  
3 Elevator Corp., 331 U.S. 218, 236 (1947)). “The metaphor ‘occupy the field’ is strongly  
4 associated with, and often taken to automatically entail, exclusive federal control.” In re  
5 Cal. Wholesale Elec. Antitrust Litig., 244 F. Supp. 2d 1072, 1082 (S.D. Cal. 2003) (citing  
6 Public Util. Comm’n of Cal. v. FERC, 900 F.2d 269, 274 (D.C. Cir. 1990)).

7           In the context of natural gas, Congress intended to create an effective and  
8 comprehensive dual regulatory scheme that recognized the states’ authority to regulate  
9 certain natural gas transactions as well as the federal government’s authority over interstate  
10 commerce. Panhandle E. Pipe Line Co. v. Public Serv. Comm’n of Indiana, 332 U.S. 507,  
11 520-21 (1947). Through the NGA, Congress granted to FERC jurisdiction over matters  
12 relating to the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, the sale of natural gas in  
13 interstate commerce for resale, and the natural gas companies engaged in such  
14 transportation or sales. 15 U.S.C. § 717(b); Schneidewind v. ANR Pipeline Co., 485 U.S.  
15 293, 305 (1988). Where Congress has granted FERC jurisdiction, “that jurisdiction is  
16 exclusive.” In re Cal. Wholesale Elec. Antitrust Litig., 244 F. Supp. 2d at 1076; Miss.  
17 Power & Light Co. v. Miss. ex rel. Moore, 487 U.S. 354, 377 (1988) (Scalia, J. concurring)  
18 (stating “it is common ground that if FERC has jurisdiction over a subject, the States cannot  
19 have jurisdiction over the same subject”); Public Util. Comm’n of Cal., 900 F.2d at 274  
20 (explaining that “if there be [FERC] jurisdiction over some component of the transaction, it  
21 is exclusive over that component”). Accordingly, “[t]he ‘bright line’ division of authority  
22 adopted by Congress precludes any attempt to inject state law into areas reserved to FERC.”  
23 In re Cal. Wholesale Elec. Antitrust Litig., 244 F. Supp. 2d at 1076.

24           Although where FERC’s jurisdiction exists it is exclusive, FERC must be acting  
25 within its statutorily prescribed sphere of control to preempt state law. FERC, as a federal  
26 agency, “literally has no power to act, let alone pre-empt the validly enacted legislation of

1 a sovereign State, unless and until Congress confers power upon it.” New York v.  
 2 F.E.R.C., 535 U.S. 1, 18 (2002) (quoting Louisiana Pub. Serv. Comm’n v. FCC, 476 U.S.  
 3 355, 374 (1986)). Congress carved out from FERC’s jurisdiction and left the states to  
 4 regulate “any other transportation or sale of natural gas or . . . the local distribution of  
 5 natural gas or . . . the facilities used for such distribution or . . . the production or gathering  
 6 of natural gas.” 15 U.S.C. § 717(b). Additionally, Congress removed “first sales”<sup>3</sup> from  
 7 FERC’s rate-setting jurisdiction. Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989 , Pub. L.  
 8 No. 101-60, 103 Stat. 157 (1989); E. & J. Gallo Winery v. EnCana Corp., 503 F.3d 1027,  
 9 1037 (9th Cir. 2007).

10 Under this dual regulatory scheme, where FERC has jurisdiction, it is exclusive  
 11 and preempts state law under field and conflict preemption principles. See Order [Doc.  
 12 #547] at 14-21; Schneidewind, 485 U.S. at 300-01; Ill. Natural Gas Co. v. Central Ill. Pub.  
 13 Serv. Co., 314 U.S. 498, 507 n.1 (1942) (stating that Congress intended for the NGA “to  
 14 occupy th[e] field” of wholesale sales in interstate commerce). To the extent a plaintiff  
 15 attempts to bring an antitrust claim under Kansas state law that falls within FERC’s  
 16 exclusive jurisdiction, such a claim is preempted. (Order [Doc. #547] at 14-21.) However,  
 17 FERC’s exclusive jurisdiction, and hence its preemptive force, is limited to those areas  
 18 delineated in the statute, and does not extend to those areas Congress expressly removed  
 19 from FERC’s purview. Ill. Natural Gas Co., 314 U.S. at 507 (noting the NGA “is restricted  
 20 in its application” to the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, the sale in  
 21 interstate commerce of natural gas for resale, and to natural gas companies engaged in such  
 22 transportation or sale); see also Panhandle E. Pipe Line Co. v. Pub. Serv. Comm’n of Ind.,

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23  
 24 <sup>3</sup> “[F]irst sales are, in essence, merely sales of natural gas that are not preceded by a sale to  
 25 an interstate pipeline, intrastate pipeline, local distribution company, or retail customer. In other  
 26 words, sales by pipelines, local distribution companies, and their affiliates cannot be first sales unless  
 these entities are selling gas of their own production.” E. & J. Gallo Winery, 503 F.3d at 1037 (citing  
 15 U.S.C. § 3301(21)(B)).



1 332 U.S. 507, 520 (1947) (“We have emphasized repeatedly that Congress meant to create a  
2 comprehensive and effective regulatory scheme, complementary in its operation to those of  
3 the states and in no manner usurping their authority. . . . The scheme was one of  
4 co-operative action between federal and state agencies.” (footnote omitted)).

5 Due to this dual regulatory scheme, “[i]t is inevitable that jurisdictional tensions  
6 [will] arise as a result of the fact that [state and federally regulated elements coexist within]  
7 a single integrated system . . . .” Northwest Central Pipeline Corp. v. State Corp. Comm’n  
8 of Kan., 489 U.S. 493, 515 (1989) (quotation and internal citation omitted). Treating every  
9 instance of jurisdictional tension as preempting state regulation would “thoroughly  
10 undermine precisely the division of the regulatory field that Congress went to so much  
11 trouble to establish in § 1(b), and would render Congress’ specific grant of power to the  
12 States to regulate production virtually meaningless.” Id. Accordingly, the United States  
13 Supreme Court has instructed courts to apply conflict preemption “sensitively in this area,  
14 so as to prevent the diminution of the role Congress reserved to the States while at the same  
15 time preserving the federal role.” Id.

16 Plaintiffs’ state law antitrust claims assert Defendants engaged in anticompetitive  
17 misconduct, including wash trades and manipulative price reporting, which affected the  
18 price Plaintiffs had to pay in first or retail sales for natural gas. Plaintiffs contend that  
19 because the transactions in which Plaintiffs purchased the natural gas are first or retail sales,  
20 which are outside FERC’s jurisdiction, the NGA does not preempt their claims. Defendants  
21 argue that because Defendants engaged in jurisdictional sales during the relevant time  
22 period, they are natural gas companies as defined under the NGA, and FERC has exclusive  
23 jurisdiction over their alleged misconduct.

24 As a result of various changes in the natural gas industry, including  
25 Congressional legislation aimed at deregulation, FERC decided, pursuant to its authority  
26 under section seven of the NGA, to issue blanket certificates allowing pipelines and other



1 persons selling natural gas to make wholesale sales at negotiated or market-based rates.  
2 Amendments to Blanket Sales Certificate, 105 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,217, at ¶ 7 (2003), rehearing  
3 denied, 107 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,174 (2004); 18 C.F.R. § 284.402(a). The purpose of the blanket  
4 certificates was to “foster a truly competitive market for natural gas sales for resale in  
5 interstate commerce, giving purchasers of natural gas access to multiple sources of natural  
6 gas and the opportunity to make gas purchasing decisions in accord with market  
7 conditions.” In re Amendments to Blanket Sales Certificates, 107 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,174, at  
8 ¶ 12 (2004) (internal quotation omitted). These “blanket certificates were issued by  
9 operation of the rule itself and there was no requirement for persons to file applications  
10 seeking such authorization.” Amendments to Blanket Sales Certificate, 105 F.E.R.C.  
11 ¶ 61,217, at ¶ 11.

12 FERC’s issuance “of certificate authority to make jurisdictional sales of natural  
13 gas implicitly prohibited acts which would manipulate the competitive market for natural  
14 gas.” In re Amendments to Blanket Sales Certificates, 107 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,174, at ¶ 12.  
15 Consequently, FERC maintained the power not only to monitor the market to ensure that  
16 natural gas companies charged just and reasonable rates under the NGA, but also to  
17 condition and terminate a seller’s certificate for misconduct. Id. at ¶¶ 6, 11; Order  
18 Revoking Market-Based Rate Authorities and Terminating Blanket Marketing Certificates,  
19 103 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,343, at ¶ 70 (2003) (stating that for FERC to carry out the NGA’s  
20 purposes, “it must have the authority to terminate a certificate when the holder violates the  
21 certificate by deliberately engaging in misconduct that undermines the basic purpose for  
22 issuing the certificate in the first instance”).

23 However, “[i]n light of the market manipulations in the West in 2000-2001,  
24 which occurred despite the implicit prohibitions in gas certificate authorizations . . . , the  
25 Commission found it necessary, in order to ensure the competitiveness of the market, to  
26 explicitly prohibit acts intended to manipulate the natural gas market . . . .” In re

1 Amendments to Blanket Sales Certificates, 107 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,174, at ¶ 12. As a result, in  
 2 2003, FERC made explicit what was once implicit by issuing Order No. 644, which  
 3 amended the blanket certificates so as to integrate a code of conduct expressly prohibiting  
 4 “jurisdictional sellers from undermining the competitiveness of the marketplace by  
 5 engaging in abusive or manipulative acts,” such as wash trades, collusion, and false  
 6 reporting to price indices. Id. at ¶ 17.

7 FERC issued Order No. 644 pursuant to its power under sections five, seven, and  
 8 sixteen of the NGA without any additional authorizing legislation. Order No. 644  
 9 summarizes FERC’s Market Behavior Rules as follows:

10 Under [18 C.F.R. § 284.403] . . . any person making natural gas sales  
 11 for resale in interstate commerce . . . is prohibited from engaging in  
 12 actions without a legitimate business purpose that manipulate or  
 attempt to manipulate market conditions, including wash trades and  
 collusion.

13 . . . To the extent [such a person] . . . engages in reporting of  
 14 transactions to publishers of gas price indices, [it] shall provide  
 complete and accurate information to any such publisher . . . .

15 Amendments to Blanket Sales Certificate, 105 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,217, at ¶¶ 4-5.

16 FERC’s Market Behavior Rules were based in part on FERC’s Price Discovery in  
 17 Natural Gas & Electric Markets in which FERC issued a Policy Statement after “exploring  
 18 the process by which price indices influence and reflect the formation of wholesale prices  
 19 for natural gas and electricity.” 104 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,121, at ¶ 1 (2003). In the Policy  
 20 Statement, FERC stated it has “broad authority under Sections 14(a) and 16 of the Natural  
 21 Gas Act<sup>4</sup> . . . to investigate and gather relevant data and to make such orders, rules and

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22  
 23 <sup>4</sup> Section 14(a) of the NGA (15 U.S.C. § 717m(a)) provides:

24 The Commission may investigate any facts, conditions, practices, or matters which it  
 25 may find necessary or proper in order to determine whether any person has violated  
 or  
 26 is about to violate any provisions of this chapter or any rule, regulation, or order  
 thereunder . . . .

1 regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the NGA.” Id. at ¶ 44.  
 2 Accordingly, FERC drafted the Market Behavior Rules to “strike a careful balance”  
 3 between giving customers “an effective remedy in the event anticompetitive behavior or  
 4 other market abuses occur” and providing sellers “clearly-delineated” rules to follow.  
 5 Amendments to Blanket Sales Certificate, 105 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,217, at ¶ 2. Further, FERC  
 6 designed the Rules “to provide market participants adequate opportunities to detect, and the  
 7 Commission to remedy, market abuses.” Id. at ¶ 6.

8 Congress subsequently enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (“EPAAct”), in  
 9 which Congress expanded FERC’s authority over manipulative conduct in the natural gas  
 10 market. Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58, 199 Stat. 594 (2005). The EPAAct  
 11 made it unlawful “for any entity, directly or indirectly, to use or employ, in connection with  
 12 the purchase or sale of natural gas or the purchase or sale of transportation services subject  
 13 to the jurisdiction of the Commission, any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance  
 14 . . . in contravention of such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as  
 15 necessary in the public interest or for the protection of natural gas ratepayers.” 15 U.S.C.  
 16 § 717c-1. Pursuant to this statutory command, FERC issued a new regulation setting forth  
 17 prohibited manipulative conduct:

18 It shall be unlawful for any entity, directly or indirectly, in connection  
 19 with the purchase or sale of natural gas or the purchase or sale of  
 20 transportation services subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission,  
 21 (1) To use or employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud,  
 22 (2) To make any untrue statement of a material fact or to  
 23 omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make  
 24 the statements made, in the light of the circumstances  
 25 under which they were made, not misleading, or  
 26 (3) To engage in any act, practice, or course of business

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24 Section 16 of the NGA (15 U.S.C. § 717o) provides:

25 The Commission shall have power to perform any and all acts, and to prescribe, issue,  
 26 make, amend, and rescind such orders, rules and regulations as it may find necessary  
 or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

1                   that operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon  
2                   any entity.

3   18 C.F.R. § 1c.1(a).

4                   As FERC itself has explained, § 1c.1 does not “expand the types of transactions  
5   subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction” under the relevant statutes. Prohibition of Energy  
6   Market Manipulation, 114 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,047, 61,128 at ¶ 16 (2006). However, the new  
7   regulations apply if “any entity” engages in manipulative conduct “in connection with” a  
8   jurisdictional transaction. Id. “Absent such nexus to a jurisdictional transaction, however,  
9   fraud and manipulation in a non-jurisdictional transaction (such as a first or retail sale) is  
10   not subject to the new regulations.” Id. Misconduct is “in connection with” a jurisdictional  
11   transaction if there is a “nexus” between an entity’s fraudulent conduct and a jurisdictional  
12   transaction. Id. at ¶ 22. FERC gave the following as an example that would fall within its  
13   jurisdiction under the EAct:

14                   For example, any entity engaging in a non-jurisdictional transaction  
15                   through a Commission-regulated RTO/ISO market, that acts with  
16                   intent or with recklessness to affect the single price auction clearing  
17                   price (which sets the price of both non-jurisdictional and jurisdictional  
                    transactions), would be engaging in fraudulent conduct in connection  
                    with a jurisdictional transaction and, therefore, would be in violation of  
                    the Final Rule.

18   Id. Although FERC has assumed broadened authority under the EAct, FERC has rejected  
19   the idea that Congress intended to expand its jurisdiction to include anti-manipulation  
20   authority over previously state-regulated aspects of the natural gas market, remarking that  
21   had Congress intended such a result, “it would have done so explicitly.” Id. at ¶ 20.

22                   After § 1c.1 became effective, FERC implemented this interpretation by  
23   exercising its regulatory authority over a non-jurisdictional seller engaged in a non-  
24   jurisdictional transaction. Order Denying Rehearing, 121 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,224 (2007)  
25   (“Amaranth”). In Amaranth, FERC determined Amaranth’s alleged manipulative trading of  
26   NG Futures Contracts, which FERC does not regulate directly, had a direct effect on the

1 price of natural gas sales within FERC's jurisdiction, and therefore Amaranth was subject to  
2 FERC's jurisdiction under the EAct. Id. at ¶¶ 15-45. As FERC noted, this exercise of  
3 authority over a non-jurisdictional seller engaged in a non-jurisdictional transaction was a  
4 direct result of the EAct's expansion of FERC authority:

5         Prior to 2005, the Commission had authority under section 4(a) to  
6         punish manipulation by sellers in physical natural gas markets and,  
7         therefore, had promulgated "Market Behavior Rules" prohibiting manipulation by such  
8         sellers. Congress is not presumed to enact surplusage. The better interpretation is that  
9         Congress meant to expand Commission authority beyond what existed in 2005 to proscribe  
10         the conduct alleged [against Amaranth].

11         Id. at ¶ 29 (footnotes omitted). Although the EAct extended FERC's jurisdictional reach  
12         over certain entities it previously could not have reached, FERC's jurisdiction over "the  
13         scope of 'transactions' . . . is the same as that covered by pre-existing NGA provisions and  
14         was not expanded by EAct 2005." Id. at ¶ 64. FERC specifically gave the example that  
15         "a manipulation pertaining only to a 'first sale' would not be covered." Id.

16         Section 1c.1 became effective upon publication of the Final Rule in the Federal  
17         Register in 2006, and therefore does not apply to Defendants' alleged misconduct in this  
18         case, which allegedly occurred in 2000 to 2002. Prohibition of Energy Market  
19         Manipulation, 71 Fed. Reg. 4244-03, at ¶ 71 (Jan. 26, 2006). Nevertheless, FERC's  
20         discussion of its authority under the EAct and § 1c.1 in contrast with its prior authority  
21         provides some guidance on the scope of FERC's jurisdiction over Defendants' alleged  
22         misconduct. FERC has indicated that both before and after the EAct, FERC has no  
23         authority to regulate market manipulation occurring in non-jurisdictional transactions, such  
24         as first sales. Further, FERC has indicated the EAct expanded its authority to regulate  
25         manipulation occurring in non-jurisdictional markets which affects transactions within its  
26         jurisdiction. For example, price manipulations in the retail market which affect  
27         jurisdictional rates through reporting to a common price index, now may subject any entity  
28         making such manipulations to FERC's jurisdiction. That the EAct expanded FERC's

1 authority to reach such conduct implies FERC lacked that power prior to the EPA Act.

2           Reviewing the dual regulatory scheme, FERC's limited jurisdictional reach, and  
3 FERC's interpretations of its own authority, the Court concludes the NGA does not preempt  
4 Plaintiffs' claims so long as those claims allege both that Plaintiffs were harmed by  
5 purchasing natural gas in non-jurisdictional sales transactions and that Defendants allegedly  
6 engaged in misconduct in non-jurisdictional transactions. If either the injury-causing  
7 transaction or the alleged market manipulation occurred within FERC's jurisdiction,  
8 Plaintiffs' claims would be preempted. However, where FERC has jurisdiction over neither  
9 the injury-causing sale nor the manipulative conduct, FERC lacks jurisdiction and therefore  
10 cannot preempt state law.

11           Because Congress specifically has removed certain subjects from FERC's  
12 jurisdiction, it is clear Congress did not intend FERC to occupy the field of market  
13 manipulation in non-jurisdictional transactions. For similar reasons, state regulation of  
14 manipulation in non-jurisdictional transactions likely would not conflict directly with  
15 federal regulation. Additionally, state antitrust laws punishing non-competitive conduct in  
16 non-jurisdictional transactions are complimentary to FERC's stated goals of eliminating  
17 manipulative conduct in jurisdictional markets to ensure competitive markets and to protect  
18 consumers against exploitation.

19           The Court's prior Orders were premised in part on a lack of precision on both the  
20 Court's and the parties' part regarding where the alleged market manipulation occurred. In  
21 J.P. Morgan, the Court stated that Defendants' alleged false reporting to price indices,  
22 collusion, and wash trades artificially inflated and distorted wholesale gas prices which  
23 damaged Plaintiff . . . ." (Order [Doc. #448] at 15-16 (emphasis added).) In Learjet, the  
24 Court discussed possible preemption, but concluded that it was unclear from the face of the  
25 Complaint whether FERC had jurisdiction over Defendants and their alleged misconduct  
26 because Defendants could have engaged only in non-jurisdictional transactions. (Order

1 [Doc. #547] at 21-24.)

2       Following this Court's preemption Orders, the Ninth Circuit issued decisions in  
3 related multidistrict litigation on previous orders from this Court and another district court  
4 on the issue of whether the filed rate doctrine barred similar state law claims. The filed rate  
5 doctrine refers to the principle that FERC's determination of a lawful rate preempts through  
6 the Supremacy Clause any conflicting state determination. E. & J. Gallo Winery, 503 F.3d  
7 at 1035. The filed rate doctrine bars courts from determining what a just and reasonable  
8 rate would have been absent the alleged manipulation because determining just and  
9 reasonable rates in the wholesale market lies exclusively within FERC's province. Id. at  
10 1033-35.

11       In Gallo, the plaintiff alleged manipulations in the natural gas market, including  
12 wash trades and false price reporting to indices, resulting in the plaintiff paying a higher  
13 rate where the price it paid for natural gas was pegged to indices published in trade  
14 publications. Id. at 1030-31. The defendants moved for summary judgment, arguing the  
15 filed rate doctrine barred the plaintiff's claims because the district court would have to  
16 determine a hypothetical rate absent manipulation to determine the plaintiff's damages. Id.  
17 at 1032. The district court denied the motion, but certified the question for interlocutory  
18 appeal to the Ninth Circuit. Id.

19       The Ninth Circuit ruled that, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to the  
20 plaintiff, the indices potentially included both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional  
21 transactions. Id. at 1045. Because it was possible the plaintiff could prove its claim relying  
22 solely on allegedly manipulated non-jurisdictional rates associated with fictitious sales,  
23 retail sales, and first sales, areas from which Congress withdrew FERC's jurisdiction, the  
24 Ninth Circuit held a genuine issue of material fact remained regarding whether the filed rate  
25 doctrine barred the plaintiff's claims. Id.

26       Although Gallo addressed only the preemptive force of the filed rate doctrine, the



1 opinion is instructive on the issues presently before the Court. According to the Gallo  
2 Court:

3 to the extent FERC has jurisdiction over the transportation of natural  
4 gas in interstate commerce and exercises that authority to approve  
5 interstate transportation rates, the Filed Rate Doctrine would prevent  
6 Gallo from basing damage claims on such rates. However, as  
previously discussed, Gallo is challenging at least some conduct that is  
not approved by FERC, and thus not barred by FERC's jurisdiction  
over interstate transportation.

7 Id. at 1048; see also Am. Gas Ass'n v. F.E.R.C., 912 F.2d 1496, 1506-07 (D.C. Cir. 1990)  
8 (rejecting pipeline companies' argument that FERC had jurisdiction over pipeline  
9 companies' non-jurisdictional contracts, even if such contracts would impact indirectly a  
10 pipeline company's FERC-approved rates). "In the absence of FERC jurisdiction over  
11 non-jurisdictional transactions reported in the indices, the Filed Rate Doctrine does not bar  
12 damage claims based on rates arising from such transactions." E. & J. Gallo Winery, 503  
13 F.3d at 1048.

14 Many entities engage in both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional sales. That  
15 FERC has jurisdiction over entities engaged in jurisdictional sales does not mean FERC has  
16 exclusive jurisdiction over those companies' conduct in non-jurisdictional transactions.  
17 The NGA does not "abolish all overlapping." Federal Power Commission v. East Ohio Gas  
18 Co., 338 U.S. 464, 473-474 (1950). For example, the Commission may "investigate and  
19 determine the cost of the production or transportation of natural gas by a natural-gas  
20 company in cases where the Commission has no authority to establish a rate governing the  
21 transportation or sale of such natural gas." Id. at 474 (citing Section 5(b) of the NGA).  
22 "Yet clearly the state agency establishing such a rate would have equivalent authority." Id.  
23 Congress has committed non-jurisdictional transactions to state control, and therefore state  
24 law would have at least equivalent authority to address manipulative conduct occurring in  
25 retail and first sales transactions, even if the entity engaged in those transactions also is  
26 subject to FERC's jurisdiction when it participates in jurisdictional sales.

1 Here, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, it is possible that  
2 Plaintiffs may be able to prove Defendants conspired to control natural gas rates and  
3 engaged in manipulative conduct in non-jurisdictional transactions, including wash trades  
4 and false reporting of retail and first sale rates to price reporting indices. Additionally,  
5 Plaintiffs allege they purchased natural gas at the artificial rates in non-jurisdictional  
6 transactions. In such circumstances, FERC would have no jurisdiction over either the  
7 injury-causing transaction or the transactions in which Defendants engaged in the alleged  
8 misconduct. Prior to the EAct at least,<sup>5</sup> FERC would have no jurisdiction to regulate  
9 manipulative conduct in non-jurisdictional transactions, even over natural gas companies  
10 which also engaged in jurisdictional sales during the same time period.

11 Additionally, Defendants have not explained why it would be impossible to  
12 comply with both state and federal law where both preclude manipulative conduct in the  
13 natural gas markets. The state antitrust laws compliment FERC's goals. To the extent  
14 application of state antitrust laws to non-jurisdictional misconduct impacts matters within  
15 FERC's control, such an effect is incidental to achieving the proper state purpose of  
16 preventing anticompetitive behavior in state-controlled natural gas transactions.

17 The Court therefore will deny Defendants' motions for summary judgment.  
18 Defendants' status as jurisdictional sellers during the relevant time period does not preclude  
19 the possibility that Defendants engaged in manipulative conduct in non-jurisdictional  
20 transactions, such as providing false price reports on non-jurisdictional transactions to trade  
21 indices, falling outside FERC's exclusive jurisdiction. Because the Court will deny  
22 Defendants' motions, the Court also will deny Plaintiffs' motions for discovery under

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23  
24 <sup>5</sup> The question may be closer now under the EAct, which gives FERC authority over  
25 manipulative conduct that indirectly affects jurisdictional rates, and where the "bright line" between  
26 state and federal regulation is blurred by interrelated price reporting to indices which include both  
jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional rates. The question is not before the Court, however, because  
Defendants' alleged conduct occurred prior to Congress expanding FERC's authority under the EAct.

1 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(f) as moot.

2 **IV. CONCLUSION**


3 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants' Joint Motion for Summary  
4 Judgment (Doc. #764; Doc. #108 in 2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #135 in 2:06-CV-  
5 00233-PMP-PAL) is hereby DENIED.

6 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants Reliant Energy Services, Inc., The  
7 Williams Companies, Inc., Williams Merchant Services Company, Inc., Williams Power  
8 Company, Inc., Oneok, Inc., and Oneok Energy Services Company, L.P.'s Joinder in  
9 Defendants' Joint Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. #816; Doc. #119 in 2:05-CV-  
10 01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #147 in 2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL) is hereby DENIED.

11 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that El Paso's Joinder in Defendants' Motion for  
12 Summary Judgment (Doc. #827; Doc. #125 in 2:05-CV-01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #154 in  
13 2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL) is hereby DENIED.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Joint Motion for Discovery and  
15 Continuance of Decision Pursuant to FRCP 56(e)(1) and (f) (Doc. #131/132 in 2:05-CV-  
16 01331-PMP-PAL; Doc. #159/160 in 2:06-CV-00233-PMP-PAL) is hereby DENIED.

17  
18 DATED: May 14, 2008.

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21 PHILIP M. PRO  
22 United States District Judge  
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